

THE WAR.

[CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.]

to the Rhode Island contingent of 1,000 men to New York, and it was expected they would be ready to-day.

CONNECTICUT.

New London, April 17, 1861. The Excellency Governor Buckingham has made the following appointments upon his staff for the year ending—Alders, Colonel H. B. Ogden, of Norwich, and Henry R. Bond, of New London; Adjutant General, Gen. J. Williams, of Hartford; Quartermaster General, Col. Henry W. Birge, of Norwich; Quartermaster General, Col. J. M. Hathaway, of Suffield; Paymaster General, Col. W. O. Irish, of New London.

Hartford, April 17, 1861.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in the city was held here this evening. It was called to order by the Mayor. With the exception of a few dissenting democrats, the mass of the people are true to the Union and stripes.

The ladies of this city this afternoon tendered \$500,000 to the Governor for arming the troops.

The Connecticut regiment will be organized in a day or two and prepared to respond to the call of the government.

Newtown, Conn., April 18, 1861.

An enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day. Ten thousand dollars were raised by subscription for the families of volunteers. Governor Buckingham and William T. Greene gave one thousand dollars each.

Danbury, Conn., April 17, 1861.

Company C, Captain E. E. Wildman, held a meeting to-night and decided, by a unanimous vote, to offer their services to Governor Buckingham, which they did by telegraph immediately. About thirty volunteers also offered their services.

The directors of Palmyra Bank to-day unanimously voted to tender the Governor \$50,000.

MAINE.

Augusta, Me., April 16, 1861. Governor Washburn, of Maine, has received a despatch from the Secretary of War, stating that Maine's quota of troops will be required at their rendezvous by the 20th of May.

Portland, Me., April 16, 1861.

Several patriotic residents of this city have tendered a loan of \$50,000 to the State for the defence of the Federal government.

At Camden the democrats have cut out the name of Herschel W. Johnson, of Georgia, from their old election list and substituted a piece of black tape.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, N. H., April 16, 1861. The State Capital Bank has tendered the loan of \$300,000 to Governor Goodwin to aid in putting down rebellion.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 18, 1861. The city is to-day again excited by news from abroad—the reports of war preparations from the North, of secession in Virginia, and movements in North Carolina.

Jeff. Davis' proclamation is seriously commented upon, some maintaining it, and many thinking it an assumption of powers which properly belong to the provisional Congress.

There is no war feeling here of any account, except among a few of the most radical. The honor of the State has been satisfied in obtaining possession of Fort Sumter, and if the matter is allowed to drop where it is, peace may be restored. People here say all the South desires is to be let alone. Reconstruction is regarded as impossible; nobody wants it. If the North is a unit in feeling, the South is likewise severely. As to the capture of Sumter, military men say it is impossible to do it by ships. First, the channel and natural obstructions would prevent their coming up. Second, the shores are lined with batteries for miles. If done at all, it must, they say, be by beating the army out of the State, taking possession of the present batteries and shelling out the Southern garrison. It is not believed that the administration is mad enough to make this attempt.

Two millions two hundred thousand dollars were subscribed in Charleston yesterday and to-day to the Confederate loan. Money is seemingly plenty, and assurances have been received that any amount required will be forthcoming.

It is understood that in case of hostilities Jeff. Davis will take the field in person and head the army that has been called out.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery, April 18, 1861. A despatch was received at Savannah on the 16th that Virginia had passed the ordinance of secession, to take effect in two days. No advice to that effect have been received here, nevertheless it is believed by the government.

Unless the Cincinnati seizures are promptly redressed it will cause a non-intercourse and seizure of Ohio property at New Orleans.

One hundred guns are now firing all over the South for Virginia. President Davis has just been officially notified.

Mobile, April 18, 1861.

The secession of Virginia was received with immense cheering. Cannon were fired and bells rung. The people are frantic.

REPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, April 17, 1861. Active and great preparations are making here for the defence of New Orleans.

The City Council has appropriated \$200,000 for the defence of this city.

Everything in the way of military matters are making rapid progress.

New Orleans, April 17, 1861.

The Territorial Rifles and a company of regular infantry left for Pensacola to-day. Troops continue to arrive from the interior.

The war news has created the highest excitement. The military status quo of Pensacola remains unchanged.

The Supreme Court, and all District Courts of New Orleans, adjourn to-day till the 20th of May next, in consequence of impending threatened hostilities.

If found necessary, martial law will be declared.

Several vessels are fitting out at this port in anticipation of the issuing of letters of marque.

New Orleans, April 17, 1861.

President Davis has made an additional call for troops on the Confederate States. Gov. Moore has issued a proclamation to-day for three thousand men from Louisiana.

Major Gen. Clark and staff, of Mississippi, passed through New Orleans to-day from Pensacola, en route for Mississippi, to organize and put in the field four thousand men. Other States will contribute their quota in proportion.

General Clark reports no change in the military status quo of Pensacola. No attack would be made for the next ten days.

General Polk arrived in Montgomery yesterday, and offered twenty regiments, now being raised in Tennessee, for the use of the Confederate army.

English vessels are receiving freights to Liverpool at seven-eighths of a penny preference over American ships, which are refused at three-eighths.

A number of Northern ships cleared in ballast to-day for eastern ports, and several of which arrived at the bar from Liverpool are ordered North. The Common Council of New Orleans appropriated yesterday \$200,000 for the defence of the city.

New Orleans, April 18, 1861.

New Orleans is jubilant at the news of the secession of Virginia. One hundred guns were fired, and the will test rejoicings.

Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas, it is expected, will go out this week.

Captain Nodder, of the French marine, has offered his services to the Confederate government, and will fit out a privateer at his own expense. Several privateers are expected to sail from this port shortly.

The loan was all taken. The rush of subscribers was tremendous. One hundred millions would be taken if necessary.

Recruiting progresses rapidly in New Orleans. The regiments are filling up fast, and troops are pouring in from the interior. The highest military spirit prevails.

The seizure of powder and provisions for the South, by the authorities of Cincinnati, is expected to produce hostilities between Ohio and Kentucky.

GEORGIA.

Savannah, Ga., April 17, 1861.

The sales of cotton in the Southern markets are very small, and little offering. Holders demanded an advance.

Acquiesce, Ga., April 18, 1861.

The news of the secession of Virginia was communicated to Roger A. Pryor as he was departing in the cars for Montgomery. There was immense cheering, and bells were rung and cannon fired.

OUR GREAT CRISIS.

THE WAR.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

SECESSION OF VIRGINIA.

ITS EFFECT IN THE SOUTH.

The "Old Dominion" to be the Battle-field of the Coming Struggle.

The City of Washington Threatened.

Troops Hurrying from the North for the Defence of the National Capital.

The Seventh Regiment to Leave New York To-Day.

All Citizens, Strangers and Office Seekers Under Arms.

Important and Favorable Demonstrations in Baltimore.

Northern Troops Pass Through Without Hindrance.

The Roll of the Drum Heard from Montauk Point to the Falls of St. Anthony.

The Entire North Keeping Step to the Music of the Union.

Every City, Town and Village Alive with Volunteers.

THE FALL OF SUMTER.

See Second Page for an Account of the Bombardment of Sumter.

MAJOR ANDERSON.

See Third Page for Interesting Details of His Arrival at this Port.

See, See, See.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Reported Seizure of Harper's Ferry Arsenal and Vessels of War in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.

The two dragon messengers who came in from Virginia in such haste late last night, as mentioned in my despatch, brought the intelligence that three large special trains of cars left Alexandria between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. Two of them went in the direction of Richmond; but whether they were going to that place, or were destined to some other place of rendezvous in Virginia, was a matter of some doubt; but that they started upon some secret expedition against the government seemed clear in the minds of the messengers. The third train, containing none but known secessionists, went out on the road leading to Harper's Ferry.

Following directly upon the report above mentioned the city has been thrown into a state of intense excitement by the report that the arsenal at Harper's Ferry was seized this morning. But we get no particulars.

In addition to this, two Union members of the Richmond Convention—Messrs. Carille and Danto—arrived here this forenoon, and report that the excitement was so intense yesterday that seven of the Union members had to leave to escape injury.

Following directly upon the report above mentioned the city has been thrown into a state of intense excitement by the report that the arsenal at Harper's Ferry was seized this morning. But we get no particulars.

Mr. Clemens and four others proceeded on for Western Virginia, but their baggage was retained in Richmond. Mr. Boote remained there, but it is feared by his friends that he will be hung.

A despatch from Norfolk states that the United States ship Yorktown has been taken by the mob, and that they have sunk four or five vessels across the channel at the mouth of Elizabeth river, leading to the Navy Yard.

VIRGINIA ARRAIDED AGAINST THE UNION—A FORCE MARCHING ON THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.

The question of peace or war, so far as Virginia is concerned, is settled. Gov. Letcher's reply to the President's proclamation is full of war spirit. He emphatically refuses to respond, and defies the government of the United States. He says Virginia accepts the issue of war.

A gentleman, who has just arrived, states that the secession ordinance was passed two days ago. The seven men who voted against it were driven out of the city, and barely escaped with their lives.

The government has just received reliable intelligence that a large force, under command of Governor Wise, was about to start for Washington. The War Department has no doubt of its authenticity. The most active preparations are being made to bring all the force now here into active operation.

At two o'clock this morning the booming of cannon was distinctly heard in this city. What it was, or where it was, is not now known.

SEIZURE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.

It is stated in financial circles, as coming direct from authority, that the government has advised that Harper's Ferry is in the hands of Virginia.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.

The mustering of men is going on briskly to-night. All the Northern and Western men in the city are organized for active service. General Lane, United States Senator from Kansas, commands about one hundred

Kansas, Illinois and Massachusetts men. His colleague, General Pomeroy, is a Lieutenant in the same company. Cassius M. Clay sent his family to Philadelphia to-day, and has since been engaged in mustering a force, and to-night it numbers about two hundred of the best men in the city. In the ranks are government officials, high and low, foreign Ministers, Governors, United States Senators, &c. Colonel Lamon, Marshal of the District, is First Lieutenant, and William Milward, United States Marshal of the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, is Second Lieutenant.

Governor Nye has raised about fifty men, and turned them over to the command of Colonel Clay.

The determination of all now in the city is to hold the city, at all hazards, until there is a sufficient military force here to relieve the citizens and civilians now volunteering.

THIS QUARTERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND OTHER TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.

Colonel Butterfield arrived here this morning, from New York, for the purpose of making arrangements respecting the Seventh regiment. He called upon General Scott, who informed him that he had, last evening, despatched orders for them to proceed by rail immediately to this city. It is understood that they will be quartered for the present in the old Hall of the House of Representatives. They will probably be permanently stationed on Capitol Hill.

The commander of the regiment, Colonel Jeffries, was also informed of the movements which are understood to be on foot in Baltimore to prevent troops from crossing that city, and, accordingly, to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. The same precaution has also been given to the troops at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and other points. They will, therefore, come prepared to fight their way to the Federal capital, if it should be necessary.

The city is in the greatest state of excitement, and has been all day. The action of Virginia in passing the secession ordinance, and the reply of Governor Letcher to the President's requisition for troops from that State to sustain the federal government, definitely settles the question.

Washington is to be the great battle ground, and the Confederate States, backed by Virginia, will concentrate an army of one hundred thousand men on the banks of the Potomac, to drive, as they openly assert, the present administration from the capital of the nation.

The South do not expect to hold it, but they are fully determined that the Lincoln government shall not remain here if they can prevent it.

Within the next ten days the administration will concentrate as many troops as can be accommodated. The city is vulnerable from nearly every direction, surrounded as it is by Virginia and Maryland. These States, as well as the entire South, are aware of these facts.

The Secretaries of the several departments to-day notified the clerks in their respective departments to return at five o'clock, for the purpose of having the military aid administered to each and all of them. They will be required, if it should become necessary, to take arms in defence of the city.

Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, has notified the government that all the forts and arsenals in the State of North Carolina have, by his order, been seized. It is understood that all the federal property within her limits will be taken.

A private letter was received here to-day from ex-Secretary Guthrie, of Kentucky. He gives it as his opinion, although he is decidedly opposed to it, that Kentucky will join the Confederate States. The proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, he says, has aroused the entire secession element throughout the State, and many Union men are being carried along with the excitement of the hour. He gave it as his opinion that if Virginia should pass the secession ordinance Kentucky will certainly follow.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK ACCEPTED.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.

The war spirit prevails to an alarming extent to-night. Large numbers of strangers, principally office seekers, have formed themselves into companies, and are on duty to-night. General Nye, Cassius M. Clay, and Colonel Butterfield, of the New York Twelfth regiment, are in command of them. The object of this is to protect the city against certain military organizations said to exist in this city, known as the Knights of the Golden Circle.

The Secretary of War to-day accepted the services of the Twelfth regiment of New York. They will therefore immediately follow the Seventh regiment.

Earnest letters from distinguished parties have been addressed to the Governors of the border States, urging them to assume immediately a neutral position, to prevent further collision between the United and Confederate States, and also that they shall urge upon their sister States to send representatives to Congress, who shall be instructed to propose and aid proper terms of reconciliation. President Davis has also been addressed on the same subject by his personal and political friends, urging a co-operation in this plan, and that he shall do all in his power to suspend hostilities until the people of the whole country can have the opportunity of deciding upon terms of adjustment.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF AFFAIRS AT THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.

The Secretary of the Navy despatched Commodore Paulding some days since to the Gosport Navy Yard, to inspect the movements in and about the yard. The Commodore returned here this evening, direct from the scene of operations. He reports to the Secretary of the Navy that the vessels reported sunk across the channel at the mouth of Elizabeth river are only three light boats; that it was done yesterday, and that they will not obstruct the passage of vessels; that the Merrimack is not outside of the supposed obstruction, but inside, but will remove the vessels as easily as she would remove a web. One or two war vessels are moored a short distance from the dock at the Navy Yard, and their guns will protect the yard. The month of the river is also carefully guarded.

Captain Thornton Jenkins, who accompanied Com. Paulding to Gosport, also arrived here this evening, direct from Norfolk. Five sloops are in harbor at Norfolk, with men and arms sufficient to protect and hold the Norfolk Navy Yard. The authorities had given notice to the commander in charge of the yard, that they intended to take it. Captain Jenkins does not believe that it is in the power of the Virginians to capture it. Should they attempt it the vessels would blow them to atoms. The Com. and his staff, as also those in charge of the vessels, understood the matter fully, and are ready for any emergency.

There is no such vessel as the Yorktown in the navy now. The story evidently emanated from the fact that a New York schooner of the same name was seized at Norfolk for privateering purposes.

The government has no official information up to-night that any attempt whatever has been made to take the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. The report that it was taken this morning probably grew wholly out of the report of movements yesterday of large masses of men in Virginia towards Harper's Ferry.

Eight hundred volunteer troops from Pennsylvania arrived here to-night, much to the gratification of the

people and the government. Three hundred of these troops consist of flying artillery battalions and a cavalry corps. It is said that the greatest indignation was expressed by the secessionists of Baltimore, at the fact that these troops were allowed to pass through the city. A meeting of secessionists was immediately held, and resolutions passed instructing the chairman to notify the Baltimore and Harpersburg Railroad Company through their President, that they must not allow any more troops to pass over their road bound for Washington. The company will not only heed this notice, but will pass them over for nothing.

It is reported that fifteen hundred more troops are on their way here, from New York and Massachusetts, and that they are expected to arrive in Baltimore to-night some time, and the secessionists of Baltimore are to resist their passage through that city. Union men of Baltimore have left here for that place this afternoon, to rally the Unionists, and join in repelling the secessionists in their attempt to close up the Northern gateway to the capital.

There is some apprehension of an attack upon the capital to-night from Virginia, and arrangements are making accordingly. The city is in a state of the greatest excitement.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.

Captain Cullum, of the Corps of Engineers, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp of General Scott, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and is officially announced as such to the army. He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Messrs. Carille and Dent, delegates of the Virginia State Convention, arrived here this morning. They are of the strongest Union sentiments, and their presence here at this time occasions much surprise. They say that there is no further use for them in the Convention, and Mr. Carille remarked "That he left Richmond a sad man."

It is the intention of the War Department to muster companies enough in this District to yield a force approaching three thousand men.

The soldiers of the War of 1812 are about adopting a military organization, and offering their services for the defence of the seat of government.

Lieutenant Governor, of Virginia, was yesterday elected from the roll of the Navy.

Lieutenants W. L. Bradford and Fitzgerald have resigned their commissions.

The Massachusetts and Rhode Island regiments and the Seventh regiment of New York are expected here immediately.

A special government messenger has just arrived from Pensacola. There seems to be no doubt that troops have been landed from the Brooklyn at Fort Pickens.

The clerks of the State Department have been formed to a guard for the protection of that building. Those of the Treasury have received orders immediately to repair to the Department on the first invasion or alarm. The clerks of the other departments are directed to be similarly watchful in addition to the military force that have been placed in the public buildings.

The War Department officially announces the establishment of a new military department, to be called the Department of Washington. It consists of the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, according to the latter's original boundary, and therefore includes the Potomac on the Virginia side. Col. C. F. Smith, of the Tenth infantry, is assigned to the command of the headquarters at Washington. Capt. Talbot, Assistant Adjutant General, is relieved from the orders assigned him for duty in Oregon, and has reported to these headquarters according to orders.

Major Beale, Paymaster of the army, resigned his commission to-day.

The rumors of an attempted invasion on Washington to-night have excited much war feeling. Whatever may be the ground for such reports it is certain that the government is expeditiously making preparations for all emergencies.

The Kansas men now here, about six hundred in number, have formed a company called the Frontier Guards. They have been given the post of honor in the east room of the President's house.

So many houses have been offered free of charge by citizens for the quartering of troops that it is unnecessary to rent any more for that purpose.

Robert Murray has been appointed Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

GOVERNOR LETCHER'S PROCLAMATION.

RICHMOND, April 18, 1861.

Governor Letcher has issued a proclamation recognizing the Confederate States as independent. He says that the President has no authority to call an extraordinary force to an offensive war against any foreign Power, and threatens to use this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates. Believing that the influences which operate to produce this proclamation against the seceding States will be brought to bear on Virginia if she should exercise her undoubted right to resume the powers guaranteed by her people and due to her honor, that an improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled.

Governor Letcher orders all armed volunteers, regiments and companies to hold themselves in readiness for immediate orders and to prepare for efficient service. The proclamation is dated April 17.

THE WAR FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, April 18, 1861.

Captain Pearson, of a Norfolk steamer, arrived in this city this morning. He reports that the main entrance to the harbor of Norfolk has been obstructed by the sinking of small boats by order of Governor Letcher. Captain Pearson says that he was compelled to go over the date, and states that the object is to prevent the government vessels leaving, as ordered.

The Norfolk Custom House has also been broken into and a large quantity of guns stored there taken away. The revenue cutter at Norfolk has also been boarded and the guns seized.

KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, April 17, 1861.

Ex-Vice President Breckinridge writes from Richmond, Ky., to a friend here—"Kentucky should call a convention without delay, and Mr. Lincoln's extra session of Congress should be confronted by fifteen States. This alone can prevent a general civil war."

Mr. Breckinridge speaks in Lexington to-morrow night and in Louisville on Saturday.

JOHNSTOWN, April 17, 1861.

The Memphis and Ohio Railroad offers to transport troops and munitions of war for the Confederate States free of charge.

The City Council has appointed a Military Board and appropriated \$50,000 for the defence of the city. The Union flags on the steamers have all been hauled down, and the citizens are everywhere arming and volunteering for the defence of the South.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 17, 1861.

The Eastern Arizona Convention met at Mesilla on the 16th, and was numerously attended.

Mr. Herbert, the Texas commissioner, was cordially welcomed.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the seceded States, and from Arizona's interest with the South she desires to become the territory of the Southern confederacy. She will not recognize Lincoln's administration nor obey his officers.

The people of Western Arizona have been invited to join the movement.

A vote on the resolutions will be taken on the second Monday in April.

Six companies of United States troops, under Major Smith and Sibbey, are at Green Lake, near Indiana, waiting for two companies from the upper frontier.

Major Elbert, of the United States army, has resigned his position and offered his services to the Southern Confederacy.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CLARKE.

[From the New Orleans Picayune of April 13.]

By the steamship Mangrove, we have the message of Governor Clarke to the Legislature of Texas. The following is a summary of its contents:

Governor Clarke recommends the issue of one million dollars of State bonds to meet the present demands of the Treasury, and that the at valorem tax be increased from twelve and a half to twenty cents on the \$100 of value, and the poll tax be raised from fifty cents to one dollar per capita; also, the property of borrowing for State purposes the one-tenth revenue which accrues annually to the capital of the school fund, which, under existing regulations, is loaned to railroad companies. He recommends that such amendments be made to the present tax law as will secure the inflexible and rigid collection of property taxes, and that every description of property which should not be especially exempted. He urges that the law be so amended as to permit the tax payer to render his real property at a given value, and pay the tax thereon to the Assessor and Collector of the county in which he resides.

An amendment of the laws for the organization of the militia is also recommended. The attention and action of the Legislature is asked on or before above date.

the following ordinance of the Convention, which require the aid of laws in order to give them full effect. An ordinance respecting public property, and ordinance relating to custom house officers and custom revenues; an ordinance authorizing the purchase of arms for the use of the State; an ordinance concerning arms, stores, &c., recently surrendered to Texas; and the United States Government; an ordinance to provide in part for the defence of the frontier and of the State, and an ordinance relating to the laws of Texas.

The Governor asks the attention of the Legislature to the disposition of the property acquired by this State from the Government of the United States. Among other things, there is a large number of acres of land now being kept in San Antonio, at a very heavy expense to the State. If they are not transferred to the government of the Confederate States, with all the other required property, the Governor thinks they should be furnished to the forces now about to enter the